WAS NO KISS AFTER ALL IND YET THE LANGUAGE TEACHER HAS BLAMED.

er at Once and After an Examination of Both of the Accused Young Persons It Inserted a Card in a Newspaper, ne it hereby known to all persons whom it pay or may not concern, that Henry Miller, eacher of languages in the New Brunswick, N. High School, has not been kissed. The pord of Education has investigated and the pard says so, and that settles it. Prof. Miller, ashe is called, stands wholly absolved from the crime of osculation or any aid, abetment y part is the same. No glddy, beguilling choolgiri face has been pressed to his, no lite taisma kfu is rejoice in the succulent jujube the plastic chewing gum have profaned his elagogic itys. The chaste Diana who broods mer New York in a coatume which a less chaste ady would find painfully insufficient is not less oculated than he. Therefore he will still connate to aid the young feminine idea of New somewick to distinguish the netive from the

gazes of the dangerous verb "amo." Hit had been true about Mary Smith nobody nows what the Board of Education might not have done to the Professor, for it was currently reported that Mr. Miller had kissed Mary ranack! right on the mouth," as one of her lassmates emphatically asseverated, not without a touch of envy, it is said. Her name isn't really Mary Smith, but when a young man comes out and publicly proclaims that he did not kiss a young lady, and even hints that he never thought of such a thing, it seems only fair to Mile that young lady's natural mortification under a name which has already had so much to bear that a little more can't make any dif-

passive voice, and to thread the conjugative

For the rest. Mary is 17 years old, of sprightly nature, pretty and a dominie's daughter. Mr. Miller is not very old himself. having last year graduated from the liutgers Theological Seminary. He is a smooth-sharen, well-built, good-looking, pleasantpannered young man, and it speedily became the fashion among the girls in his class to il in love with him, taking considerable wide in the performance, as if it were somehing altogether skilful and praiseworthy to oticed his class's mental attitude he never gave any signs of being flattered by it. This unlass of heart was a bitter affliction to the comantie damsels, who put flowers on his desk and even went so far as to indite poetry unsigned to him and leave it on his desk, at which he appeared genuinely pained. He showed his charitable nature by always tearing up the poetry, and the class decided that must be another's and discussed divers

Then the word went around that he had lost Then the word went around that he had lost his heart to the class beauty, a little, brightered brunette: that he was seen lingering long over her Latin exercises as they lay on her desk; that looks of unmistakable meaning were flashed between them, and other matters to be found in very interesting books. Knowing as she did the baseless nature of all such rumors. Miss Beauty still cherished hope, and as she thought it might come trueding take the trouble of denying it.

"I's as plain as day," said her best friend. When he bends over you so close I don't see how you can help turning your face up to him, and then—oh, the truth would come out then."

how you can help turning your face up to him, and then—oh, the truth would come out then."

It seemed quite possible, and Miss Beauty resolved to try it. That very day she stayed after school, poring over her exercise, and Mr. Miller came to her desk to look at it. Then she turned her head slowly up and looked into nis yes. He returned the look with an absent state and merely remarked that ex governed the ablative and not the accusative. Thus did the whole truth come out, but it failed to satisfy, and Miss Beauty stalked out of the room with an expression on her face which definitely put an end to the hypothesis of her being the savered one. The friend who had made the suggestion was the aforesaid Mary Smith. Shesalied when she learned the outcome, then she remarked to another friend that it would be a great feather in the pap of any other girl osucceed where the Beauty had failed. Then she lay low, and for a season said nothing more of the subject.

One day there was a Saturday afternoon gathering of a number of the class at the house of one of them. From time to time the conversation drifted around to the good-looking but stony-hearted professor and died away in little sighs. Presently some one said, apparently aspropos of nothing:

"Girls, I've just been reading a story of Kipling's."

They say he's awfully homely," remarked

Ing's."
They say he's awfully homely," remarked one of the crowd.

"The girl in the story says that being kissed by a man without a mustache is like eating at egg without sait."
Instantly the bearing of the literary turn given to the conversation was evident. The stris united in denouncing Mr. Kipling and the character who made such a mean, horrid statement. Prof. Miller, as above stated, is siean-shaven. Then ur spoke Mary Smith, and with emphasis:

"It isn't true, either."
A moment's pause of paralyzing astonishment ensued, then a shower of interrogations filled the air.

"Aow do you know?"

"Mary Smith, what do you"—
"Mary Smith, what do you"—
"Menr" 'How? 'Where?"
"I think it's perfectly scandalous." said Miss leant; "Aren't you ashamed: To go and tel!"

"I haven't told anything and I won't tell sarthing, and you're a lealous, mean thing, and you're a lealous, mean thing, and the complete of t

deturily of salls to talk it all over resuited, by the next morning it was in the local paner. No names were mentioned, but the circumstances were enough.

At the first breath of scandal the Board of Education flew to its meeting room and held a meeting on the subject and individually three fits of virtuous indignation, after which somewhat exhausting procedure it sent for Prof. Miller and announced that it wished to lay before him a question of serious import both to himself and to the entire system of schools of which they were the duly appointed guardians. Prof. Miller invited them to go shead and lay, and they did, as follows:

Had he ever a rany time kissed, care-sed or otherwise affectionately comported himself with one Mary Smith, a pupil in his class?

Not he never had kissed, care-sed or otherwise affectionately comported himself toward one Mary Smith, and his only specific recoilection of Mary Smith, in fact, was her rather more than usually attractions pronunciation of the Latin language. He would, he added, court at investigation of any charge. Having thished with Prof. Miller the board next had to deal with Mary, and for this purpose it delegated Morris Hauer, Jr. Mr. Bauer went to the dominie's house and had an interview with the girl. She declared positively that Irof, Miller had never kissed her nor made asy attempt to do so, and that the story was entirely without foundation. Somebody who didn't like her must have started it, she said. The beard's delegate reported and the board exametated Mr. Miller and the dominie's daughter and closed the incident with the liasetton of the following notice in the local paper:

A CARD. NEW BRUNSWICE, May 10, 1899.

To the Board of Education. GENTLEMEN: Your Committee on Teachers, Instruction, and Discipline would report that, upon the request of the teacher implied in an article which appeared in the Fredorian on Wednesday, April 19, 1899, we have made a thorough investigation, and and that not only is there no truth in the stories that have been circulated; but we find that the said teacher is of irreproachab e character and has given

entire satisfaction as a teacher in our schools. Monnie Bauen, Jn., Secretary Committee.

H. A. Ribbe, Secretary.

H. A. Ribbe, Secretary.

It's a very good thing for all concerned, for they regard osculation as a serious matter in that part of New Jersey. The last case of retribution for the offence on record there is that of a young mass who landed in an outskirt of New Brunswick and proceeded to kies, a,damsel whom he met on the street and supposed to be firstatiously inclined. This seems to have been an error in judgment, for things sapened to him in rapid succession, as follows: First, the object of the salute removed a handful of his hair and gave him a souvenir mark of her finger nails in exchange; then the family dog removed a portion of his appareisal didn't give him anything in exchange; then the damsel's mother arrived and with the sit formerly occupied by the raviehed hair; then the damsel's mother arrived and with the sit formerly occupied by the raviehed hair; then several barly citizens pushed themselves in where they weren't wanted and beat the visitor almost to a jelly; then came a garbage att and conveyed him to the office of the Justice of the Jeace, who gave him a lecture on the universal conveyed him to the office of the Justice of the l'eace, who gave him a lecture on the universal conveyed him to the office of the Justice of the l'eace, who gave him a lecture on the universal conveyed him to the office of the Justice of the village by a crowd of enthulastic inhabitants armed with switches and lymitted to depart in the midst of a shower of animal, mineral and vegetable testimonials splected for the occasion. And ever since the Hispitcas have been blamming themselves for swing leb him off too easy. H. A. KIBBE, Becretary.

Former Friend Lewis Wants Damages fo the Loss of His Wife's Affections.

Charles Hoffman, Jr., a sealthy plumber of 242 Water street, Manhattan, and a member of the Crescent Club, who lives at 8 South Ellioit place, Brooklyn, was served with papers yesterday morning in a suit brought against him by William S. Lewis, a lawyer of 34 Park llow, to recover \$50,000 damages for allen ating the affections of his wife. Mrs. Flora A Lewis. Mr. Lewis and Mr. Hoffman were in timate friends for many years, and after Mr. Lewis's marriage in April, 1870, Mr. Hoffman was a frequent visitor at Mr. Lewis's home. It was not until about seventeen years after the marriage that Mr. Lewis discovered that Mr. Hoffman was very attentive to his wife, but he did not then suspent any improprieties of conduct between them.

Mr. Hoffman in April, 1808, suggested that as he had a large house and as there was no Mr. Lewis and his wife took up their abode there. Mrs. Lewis thought the plan a good one and Mr. Lewis, as he avers, without the slightest suspicion acquiesced. At that time he reposed, he says, the greatest trust in Mr. Hoffman. During the time Mr. and Mrs. Lewis lived with Mr. Hoffman, Mr. Lewis alleges that Mr. Hoffman nade many valuable presents to Mrs. Lewis. These included diamond rings and leostly clothing. He also awars that against his protest Mrs. Lewis necompanied Mr. Hoffman to the basebail games given at the lescent Club grounds and elsewhere. He also alleges that they accompanied ach other to church, which he also opposed, and that when he companied of their actions he received no satisfaction, but he kept quiet in order to keep harmony in the family. He says that in January last Mr. Hoffman ordered him out of the house and that, owing to the svii influence Mr. Hoffman had over Mrs. Lewis, she refused to accompany him and is still living in Mr. Hoffman's house.

Mr. Hoffman last night said to a reporter Mr. Lewis and his wife took up their abode

had over Mrs. Lewis, she refused to accompany him and is still living in Mr. Hoffman's house.

Mr. Hoffman last night said to a reporter that it was true he had been served with the papers in the suit. "But Lewis will go many a night without sleep while waiting to get this \$50,000. he said. "The whole thing is ridiculous, as Lewis will ind out when I have my inning in the courtroom. That is the place I have been summoned to and that is where my side of the story will be told."

Mrs. Lewis was seated in the back parlor dressed for the street. She laughed heartily when Mr. Hoffman explained that Mr. Lewis hall begun a suit to recover \$50,000 for alienating her affections.

"It's all bosh," she said. "I guess we will be able to stand it. But it seems ridiculous to bring in the fact that we went to church together. He should have more regard for the church than to bring it into a suit of this kind."

Neither, Mr. Hoffman nor Mrs. Lewis would discuss the matter further than to say that they would be prepared to defend the suit when it got into the court.

A. LAWRENCE JENSEN ON TRIAL, Behalf of His Nephew.

The trial of A. Lawrence Jensen on an in dictment charging him with having accepted bribe of \$2,200 from Contractor Daniel Doody while he was warrant clerk in the Comptroller's office on Dec. 24, 1897, was continued before Justice Keogh in Part V, of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday. Assistant District Attorney Van Cott called as witnesses several bank clerks, who testified that Jensen and his wife had a joint account in the Williamsburg Savings Bank, the Kings County Savings Institution and the Dime Savings Bank. Mr. Van Cott said he wanted to show that there was a fluctuation in Mr. Jensen's accounts in 1858; and 1897 but not in 1808. Justice Keogh would not allow this line of investigation.

Frederick E. Crane, counsel for Jensen, then began his opening address. He characterized the prosecution as "an outrageous piece of vil-He said that Doody would have been said that Boody would not be said that all clerical act the doing of which would not benefit Boody in the least. He said that all Jensen had to do after the bill had been audited was to see whether there was any money in the fund to meet its nayment, and if there was Jensen simply put his initials on the papers. He did not even have to draw the warrant.

was seen. He did not even have to data.

"Doody said there was a check," said Mr. Crane. "Dut where is the check? He said he had paid Jensen \$2.290 near Jensen's deak in the Comptroller's office on Dec. 24. Jensen was not there. He and his uncle. the Comptroller, and others had gone to have their pictures."

was not there. He and his upcle, the Comptroller, and others had gone to have their pictures taken.

"This man Doody walks in and out of courts of justice and his villainy is protected by the officers of justice. He is allowed to go as a free man, not indicted, to assail the character of men immeasurably superior to him. I shall show you that he is a confessed perjurer, not to save his neck, but to make a dollar."

Former Comptroller George W. Palmer was the first witness called for the defence. He said he was Jensen's uncle and that Jensen was his chief clerk. He then explained what Jensen's duties were. He said that on Dec. 24, 1867, Jensen, with other officials of the Comptroller's office, went to have their pictures taken and that, when Jensen returned late in the afternoon he went direct to the witness's private office, where ne was engaged the rest of the afternoon and that he did not see Doody on that day.

Former Deputy Comptroller Rowe testified that in order to get to the Comptroller's private office it was necressary to pass through the witness's office and that Doody was not in the witness's office on Dec. 24. Therefore, it was impossible for him to see Jensen in the Comptroller's office.

The case was then adjourned until Monday morning.

THE BRICKLAYERS' DEMANDS.

President Klein Thinks There Will Be a Compromise and No Strike.

William Klein, President of the Bricklayers and Masons' International Union, said yester day regarding a report that from 5,000 to 7,000 bricklayers belonging to the local branches of the organization would strike on Monday if their demands were not granted:

"The bricklayers could not strike legally until the matter had been referred to the individual unions and acted on by the international body. Even if the bricklayers should decide to strike, which is the last thing likely, there would be many things to do before the strike could be ordered. It is now fifteen years since the bricklayers' unions had a strike, and there is no reason why they should strike now. They have during all this time settled disnutes by their joint Board of Arbitration. I believe the matter will be compromised."

Bills Signed by the Governor.

ALBANY, May 12.-Gov. Roosevelt has signed Assemblyman Sabine's bill amending the sight-hour law passed in 1807 so as to make it effective as regards the hours of labor and the

rate of wages.

The Governor also signed the General Appropriation and the Supply bills, carrying appropriations for the support of the State Government. The State Tax Bate bill was also signed. The only item in the supply bills vetoed by the Governor was one appropriating \$5,000 for rearranging the Senate chamber so that the Lieutenant-Governor's rostrum should be on the west side of the chamber under the gentlemen's gallery.

Those other bills were signed by the Governor's rostrum.

ernor:

Menstor Ellsworth's, empowering electric light, heat and power companies, except in cities of the first class, to supply steam to consumers and authorizing them to lay the necessary pipes.

Assembly man be Graw's, providing for the construction of lateral sewers in Brooklyn borough and providing for the payment of the cost thereof by local assessment.

Bensitor Graneys, fixing at \$1,000 the salary of the clerk of the Yorkers Assessor.

Held for the Killing He Confessed.

Coroner Fitzpatrick and a jury, after hearing much testimony, yesterday decided that John much testimony, yesterday decided that John Feeney, who died in the Hudson Street Hospi-tal on April 28 from the effects of bullet wounds received in a fight on April 27 in front of 313 Water street, came to his death at the hands of William Kennedy. Kennedy gave himself up to the police two weeks ago. The Coroner yes-terday committed him to the Tombs without buil.

Jewelry Workers to Form a Union.

A call was issued yesterday by Herman Robinson, Financial Secretary of the Central Robinson, Financial Secretary and the Pederated Union, to all employees of manufacturing lewellers to attend a meeting in Clarendon Hall to-lay in order to organize the Jewellers' Protective Association. This action was taken at the request of a number of workers on jewelry, most of them Hebrews, who want to form a union. They say they have grieveness.

Motor Manufacturing Company. ALBANY, May 12.-The Standard Motor Manufacturing Company, of Glen Cove, L. I., was incorporated to-day with a capital of \$150,000, to manufacture mechanical motors and to manuincture and equip boats and self-propelling
vehicles of all kinds. The directors are Frederic C. Penfield. Carl C. Riotts. Augustus T.
Gillender, Carlton R. Radeliffe and Edward
Bwan, of New York city.

WRANGLINGATCHARLESTON

PETERANS AND SONS OF VETERANS HAVE STORMY SESSIONS.

he Younger Men Hiss the Name of Gen.

Lee's Grandson, Who Was Named for Their President-Mckinley Denounced by Hothends in the Older Organization. CHARLESTON, S. C., May 12.-The Sons of Confederate Voterans in session here to-day were likened to a moo. There was a scene when the election of officers was taken up which has shaken faith in the order. The grandson of Robert E. Lee, a man who bears the same name as the dead chieftain, was publicly hissed when his name was presented as a candidate for the head of the order. When the election of officers was called F. H. McMaster made a speech nominating R. E. Lee of Washington tion for the name of Lee was sweeping the hall. A moment later Delegate Mann of Virginia, in a flery speech, opposed the nomina-tion on behalf of his State, and his words were

met with hisses and arplause. The hissing was taken up and the name of Lee was specred. The scene which followed was unlike anything in Confederate history. The meeting was in an uproar. Sponsors on the stage pre-pared to quit the hall, and for half an hour the convention was a tumult. John Earle of South Carolina finally got the floor.

Confederate veterans, and we are not a mob."

Friends of Commander Smyth of Charleston wanted to re-cleet him, and his name was solid against him, and Mr. Mann of Virginia was pitting him against Lee. Smyth said he would not have the place. His word earlier in the proceedings might have saved the scene. W. T. Colquitt of Georgia was nominated, and after a spell of wrangling the election was called. The camps voting for Lee were hissed, but this was stopped when a delegate got up and moved to arrest and carry away the nex man who hissed. The election was finally ended and Colquitt was elected. The decided opposition to Lee was because of the fact that

opposition to Lee was because of the fact that he was not allied with the Sons of Veterans. He lives in Washington, and was elected an honorary member of the veteran camp there. He did not go in with the Sons in Virginia at their request, hence the bitterness.

Lesterday Lee was elected a member of a camp in Charleston, and was eligible to serve. When he was presented to the convention on Wednesday he received a tremendous ovation. Stirring scenes were also enacted at the United Confederate Veterans meeting. There was a stormy time when the resolution on the speech of Fresident McKinley was presented, Gen. Stephen D. Lee's resolutions were withdrawn and these were substituted:

"The United Confederate Veterans, in this annual reunion assembled, desire to place upon record their sincere appreciation of the utterances of the Fresident of the United States in Atlanta in December last concerning the assumption of the care of the graves of our Confederate dead by the National Government. We appreciate every kindly sentiment expressed, and we shall welcome any legislation which shall result in the care of the graves of our comrades in the Northern States by our Government. In regard to our dead whose remains are resting in the States which were represented in the Confederacy, and in Maryland, the care of their final resting places is a sacred trust, dear to the hearts of Southern women, and we believe that we can safely let it there remain."

A delegate cried out that there was too much McKinleyism about the affair. The Hev. S. T. Martin of Virgina got the floer and began speaking on the resolutions. He said there was no reason for the President's utterance, further than that he was here on a Southern tour looking for votes and wanted to make capital out of the speech.

"This thing," continued Martin, "puts us in the attitude of coming before that Government which slew our men and begging for something. If the United States had repented and come to us begging for forgiveness we could not surrender to them the care of

for money and he would lose his right arm
first.

"My resolution simply commended the sentiment expressed by the President and did not
go one inch further. When the President
comes forward and says what he does, it taking
hundreds of thousands of dollars to care for the
graves, I commend the sentiment." After the
fighting and wrangling, during which many
rabid speeches were made, the resolutions
were adopted.

The following resolutions were also adopted:
"Whereas. The Government of the United
States has undertaken and is sushing forward
the work of permanently marking the lines
and positions of the troops of both the contending armies on several great battlefields of the
civil war, among them Gettysburg, Chickamauga, Shiloh, Vicksburg and others, with the
design of making these battlefields permanent
memorials of the prowess of American soldiers,
without respect to section:

"Resolved, That we, as Confederate yet-

without respect to section:
"Resolved, That we, as Confederate veterans, sympathize with and commend this patriotle purpose of the Government, and will lend our influence and ajd toward its full reali-

lend our influence and ajd toward its full realization.

"Resolve", That we trust the people of the Southern States will take early and effective steps to erect upon these battlefields suitable monuments in honor of our glorious heroes in gray, who fought and died for what they believed to be right."

There was much routine work to-day. The old officers were reciected, as follows: Commander-in-Chief, J. B. Gordon; Commander, Department of Army of Northern Virginia, Wade Hampton; Commander, Department of Tennessee, Stephen D. Lee; Commander, Department of Tennessee, Stephen D. Lee; Commander, Department of Tennessee, Stephen D. Lee; Commander, Department of the Trans-Mississiph, W. L. Cabell. Louisville was selected as the next place of meeting.

A resolution was offered denouncing the statement of Henry Watterson that a conference was held at Fort Monroe between President Lincoln and Confederate officers. This went to the Committee on History without action. The division of the District of Commbia was added. Resolutions thanking the Federal Government for having sent the cruiser Raleigh here were adopted. The convention adjourned to-day. There were exercises at the Auditorium to-night, and Col. Henry L. Turner of Chicago was among the speakers. He spoke on the need of ending all bitterness between the North and the South.

DR. CLARK'S WIFE GETS ALIMONY. She Sues Him for a Separation as a Result of Their Disagreements.

Henrietta Clark has obtained an order from Justice Truax of the Supreme Court for \$15 a week alimony and a counsel fee of \$150 in an nction she has brought for a separation from Dr. Walter J. Clark. Mrs. Clark recently whipped Mrs. Ella Aarons, wife of Alfred Aarons, manager of Koster & Bial's, declaring that Dr. Clark and Mrs. Aarons were spending too much time together.

The plaintiff, at the time of her marriage to Dr. Clark in 1804, was a widow with one child. She and the defendant had been playmates as children, but they had not seen each other for ten years, when they met by chance in this city in 1863. She told Dr. Clark that her husband was dying of cancer in Ohio, and subsequently she telegraphed that her husband had died. They met thereafter and were married in Ho-Mrs. Clark says that her husband has struck

Mrs. Clark says that her husband has struck her on several occasions, and has threatened to kill her and her child. Mrs. Aarons was one of her husband's natients, and used to have the run of his office, calling much oftener than her health required. Since Mrs. Aarona's calls became frequent, Mrs. Clark says, her husband became sulien toward her and said that the plaintiff was only his housekeeper.

Dr. Clark denies his wife's charges of cruelty and says that she is a woman of violent temper who has become insanely jealous of several of his natients. He declares that she is addicted to the use of intoxicants and has threatened his life with carbolic acid and a loaded revolver. Finally she told him she would live apart from him if he would allow her \$15 a week. They separated and he agreed to pay her that sum.

Hocking Valley's New Directorate.

At a meeting of the reorganized Hocking Vailey Railway Company the following were elected to the Board of Directors: C. H. Coster and George S. Bowdoin of J. P. Morgan & Co., Thomas F. Ryan, C. B. Alexander, and R. M. Gallaway, all of this city: N. Monsarrat, Presi-dent, and P. W. Huntington of Columbus, and Myron T. Herrick of Cleveland.

The twenty-ninth volume of Phillips's Business Directory of New York city is now out. The volume contains 1.336 pages of business addresses and an index of business headings occupies thirty-two pages. The book is well printed and contains an immense amount of information.

ALLEGED MURDERER'S DEFENCE.

Mullen Says His Wife Shot Him and Herself, Though He Wrote Differently.

Joseph Mullen, who is on trial in Part III of General Sessions on a charge of shooting and killing Johanna O'Brien, who had been employed as a servant in an untown house, testifled in his own behalf yesterday. He said that he had married the O'Brien woman, although none of his friends knew it.

We loved each other dearly," he said, "and as we had trouble with my mother-in-law both of us determined to commit suicide. We decided to die together. I called upon my wife letter to a friend to see that we had a decent burial. Then the question arose as to whether I should first shoot my wife and then kill my self or as to whether she should shoot me and then kill herself. Fither way would have suited either of us. When I wrote the letter I decided that I d shoot her and then shoot myself. She decided, however, to shoot me and then shoot herself. She took the pistol and shot me and then shot herself. All that I remember after that was that I lound myself in a hospital. I was told that my wife was dead. I was sorry that I hadn't died with her.

The letter referred to and the letter addressed to Mullen's mother-in-law were put in evidence. Mullen signed himself: "Joseph Mullen, born in Ireland in the county of Derry in the year 1870, now takes my own life and my beloved wife's hand with my one hand. There is no jealousy in the case. The whole fault was my wife's mother that brought all this on. The Lord forgive her for she did not know what she was talking about. No matter, only think me and my dear love will be happy in Heaven together. The people in this life won't let us be happy. Maybe these in the next will." self or as to whether she should shoot me and

next will."
In the letter to his mother-in-law Mullen

wrote:

Your kind and beloved daughter was mine
in this world, and will be mine in the next
world by the time you get this. The Lord forgive you for being so hard-hearted to me.

Will forgive you and leave you to Almighty God
for your bad doings to me.

"For the love of her I took her life.

For the love of you, my loved wife."

A verified it is expected will be resched on

A verdict, it is expected, will be reached on Monday. GAS AND BULLETS BOTH FAILED. Penniless Cigarmaker Tried Both and

Couldn't Kill Himself. Policeman McCormack heard two shots fired n a small shed in Madison Square Park about soon yesterday and rushing into the place found a middle-aged man sitting on the floor with his hands pressed against his side. A small revolver was lying near him. "What have you been doing?" the police-

man demanded. "Shooting myself," replied the man on the floor, rocking to and fro with groans of pain.

'And I only wish I was well dead." McCormack rapped for another policeman and leaving bigs with the man summoned an ambulance from the New York Hospital. The doctor found that the would-be suicide had a slight flesh wound on the left side of his chest.

slight flesh wound on the left side of his chest. The wound was dressed and he was taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court on a charge of attempted suicide. He said he was Louis Levey, 34 years old, a cigarmaker, from Mannheim. Germany. He came to this country three years ago with \$450, and, starting business on a small scale in Pittsburg, had lost it all dollar by dollar.

He came to New York last Monday with \$4 in his pocket to look for work. He tound none, his money melted away, so he determined to kill himself. On Thursday he pawned his silver watch for \$2, bought the revolver, and with the money remaining took a last meal and went to a Bowery lodging house, where he turned on the gas and went to bed. He was still alive in the morning, though he had a had headache, so after spending his last 10 cents on a cup of coffee and a sandwich he pocketed his revolver and went out to court death in another form, with equally ill success. "Serrow or something else has turned this man's head," said Mozistrate Simms when Levey was arraigned before him. "I have not the heart to punish him, nor can I turn him back into the streets in his present state of anind." He held the man in \$1,000 bail for further examination.

BANQUET OF THE "ALPHA DELTS."

Feast-The Speakers. The sixty-ninth annual convention banquet of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity was given at the Waldorf-Astoria last night. "Alpha Delts from all the world and the mother charter," as dinner was served in the Astor Gatlery and of the room were the two tables at which were of the room were the two tables at which were seated members of the mother chapter, graduates and undergraduates of Hamilton College. Grouped about the Hamilton table were the tables of the twenty-two other chapters. Hamilton W. Mable presided and spoke to the loast "Alpha Beit Ideals." The following telegram, dated at Gibraltar, from James C. Carter. President of the fraternity, was read: "Our fraternity, may it stand as long as the rock of Gibraltar, from which I send greeting to the convention."

rock of Gibraltar, from which I send greeting to the convention."

The Rev. E. Winches'er Donald, Amherst. 181, who succeeded to Phillips Brooks's pulpit in Boston, spoke to the toast "Alpha Delt Brotherhood." The Hon. James H. Hoyt, Brown, 74, of Cleveland, spoke to the toast, "Alpha Delts versus Satan." Mr. Hovt was introduced as one of the eminent lawyers of Ohio and a possible candidate for Governor, Other speakers were President James M. Taylor, Rochester, 181, of Vassar; Talcott Williams, Amherst, 73, editor of the Philadelphia Press and Dr. Charles F. Quimby of New York.

TO TRY HEPBURN AND WYNANT.

The Alleged Attempt to Bribe a Grand Juror in the Willis-Philips Cases. Justice Keogh, in Part V. of the Supreme

Court, in Brooklyn, set down the trial of the indictments against Col. William Hepburn and Charles M. Wynant yesterday for Friday next. They are accused of attempting to bribe a grand juror in order to prevent the indictment of Theodore B. Willis and William E. Philips Wynant was Police Commissioner Philips's confidential clerk, and Col. Hepburn, it is alconfidential clerk, and Col. Herburn, it is alleged, was a frequent visitor at the Mulberry street headquarters. It was said yesterday that the cases would be tried separately and that Wynant would be tried first.

The principal witness for the prosecution will be Frederick G. Isles, who was a member of and Secretary of the Grand Jury that found the indictments against Mr. Willis and Mr. Philips. Isles is the man who averred that Wynant introduced him to Col. Herburn in a hotel in Manhattan and that an offer of \$10,680 was made at the time to influence the vote of certain grand jurors.

MERCHANT'S NON ARRESTED. Store Girl, Who Is Seriously Injured.

Charges Him with Assault. Samuel B. Bloomberg, 24 years old, the son of a well-to-do merchant of 50 East Sixty-fifth street, with whom he is in business, was arested last night on a charge of criminal asrested last hight on a charge of criminal assault made against him in the name of Minnie Silver. He years old, of 285 Seventh street. Dr. G. A. Macdonald of 31 East Sixty-seventh street is attending the girl, who is in a serious condition. She is employed at Wanamaker's store, and lives with her parents. Bloomberg, she says, took her to a restaurant on Fortieth street on Thursday night, and after plying her with liquor assaulted her in a rearroom. Other persons in the restaurant forced him to send her home in a cab, and she has kept her bed since then.

END OF THE REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE. Directors Ratify the Sale of the Building and Distribute the Pictures.

The directors of the Real Estate Exchange yesterday formally ratified the sale of the Exchange building, 50 to 65 Liberty street, to the New York Realty Bond, Exchange and Trust Company. They decided to present the three oil paintings of George R. Read, H. H. ammann and E. A. Cruikshank, ex-President of the Exchange, which hung in the directors' room, to them, and the portrait of the late E. H. Ludiow, who was also a President of the Exchange, to his family. It will be some time before the affairs of the Exchange can be wound up and the purchasers can take possession.

Last of the Spanish Indemnity Warrants The National City Bank received word yesterday that the last \$5,000,000 warrant drawn by the United States Government in payment of the \$20,000,000 war indemnity to Spain would be turned over to the bank to-day-or on Monday. The warrant will be collected through the Clearing House in the same manner as the three warrants that have already been met by the Sub-Treasury.

Court of Appeals Adjourns. ALBANY, May 12.—The Court of Appeals to-day adjourned until June 5. Then the court will meet in the Town Hall of Sayatogs.

Cuban Army, He Will Issue a Statemer Expected to Cause a Great Sensation

Murmurs Against Him Among Cubans Special Cable Despatch to THE BUS. HAVANA, May 12.—Gen. Gomez is drafting a manifesto addressed to the country, the Cuban Army and the American people. It will probably be printed to-morrow. He has refused to issue a proclamation on Monday, as proposed

by Gen. Brooke, instructing the Cuban Army regarding its disbandment In his manifesto he will disclose all his relations with Gen. Brooke, giving the interviews that have taken place between them and the letters they have exchanged. He will say that he is not responsible if the solution of the pay question is not agreeable to the Cubans. According to Senor Nolasco, Gen. Gomez's secretary, the document will cause a great sense tion. Gen. Gomez is busy writing the mani-

E It had been expected that Gen. Gomez would publish on Monday a proclamation addressed to the Cuban Army explaining how the distri-States to the Cuban troops was to be conducted and how the soldiers were to surrender their arms upon payment. He wished to publish in this proclamation the letter sent by him to Governor-General Brooke regarding his plan for the formation of a Cuban militia and Gen. to allow the publication of the correspondence on the ground that he did not desire the ques tion of the formation of a militia force to be army. Gen. Gomez is anxious that a national militia should be established in addition to a rural guard, and that it should consist of at least 10,000 men. This would be indirectly creating a Cuban standing army, and Gen Brooke decided that it would not be advisable to disband one army and immediately create The despatches to THE SUN last night told

of the dismissal by Gen. Gomez of his escort, owing to his lack of funds to pay its members. The members of the escort are inclined to make trouble for their old commander. There are 120 of them, and they propose to make a demonstration against Gen. Gomez for leaving them without means of support. They will ask the protection of the Americans.

Meanwhile many Cuban officers who were formerly friendly to Gep. Gomez are turning against him. They say that his arrangement with Gen. Brooke is dishonorable to the Cubans, and there is wild talk among them of refusing to surrender their arms. It is probable that the payment of the troops will begin next

partment of Matanzas and Santa Clara, has been received with great enthusiasm at Trinidad, which city he is visiting on a tour of in-spection. The people there held a monster demonstration in his honor last night. The owner of the Seiba sugar estate at Sagua la Grande recently asked for permission to have a guard composed of Spanish ex-guerrillas to care for his property. Gen. Wilson refused to consent to this proposition, saying that foreigners ought not to be armed in Cuba, and that if a guard were needed the planter should select Cubans for the purpose. When this decision became generally known it added much to Gen. Wilson's popularity among the Cubans.

The Mayor of Saneti Spiritus has telegraphed to the civil Governor of the province of Santa Clara asking immediate relief for the poor of the city. He says that the distress is shocking, that the famine is spreading, and that he fears the starving people will commit breaches of the peace. owner of the Seiba sugar estate at Sagua la

that the famine is spreading, and that he fears the starying people will commit breaches of the peace.

Major Hyatt of the Seventh Cavairy has been appointed to hear and hass upon claims against the Government made by owners of estates occupied by American troops.

Capt. Hickey of Gen. Lee's staff has been appointed to pay the civil employees in Havana province.

Dr. O'Reilly, Sanitary Inspector of the island, will leave to-morrow for Pinar del Rio to examine the condition of the province.

Capt. Peral of the Spanish Navy, who is in charge of the floating dock here, has conterred with Gen. Brooke and Gen. Humphrey Chief Quartermaster, in regard to the purchase of the dock by the United States Government, to whom Spain now desires to sell it. Thirteen hundred and fifty-eight rifles and 150,000 rounds of ammunition have been seized at the house of a merchant named Garay.

A cablegram to the Japanese Minister at Washington announces the death in Japan on Thursday of Gen. Viscount Kawakami, chief of the headquarters staff of the Imperial Army. Gen. Kawakami was Vice-President of the general staff during the war between Japanese arms were victorious. The expeditions to China, and expeditions to China, which were noted for their efficient organization in every department, the commissariat in particular, were fitted out under his supervision.

George Douglas died suddenly of pneumonia

commissariat in particular, were fitted out under his supervision.

George Douglas died suddenly of pneumonia at his home, 10% West Ninety-second street, on Thuraday night. He was born in Waterford, N. Y., on Oct. 10, 1826, was graduated from Yale with honors in 1846 and began the practice of law in this city after a course at the New York Law School. Throughout his long practice he made a specialty of real estate law, and was a recognized authority on the subject. He assumed charge of that department of the business of Sullivan & Cromwell nearly ten years ago. Mr. Douglas served with the Twenty-second New York Volunteers during the civil war. A daughter, Mrs. Elien D. Stedman, and two sons, Montague and Maicolm Douglas, survive him. Mr. Douglas, was a brother of the late Dr. Douglas, who was Gen.

Mayor Gives Hearings on Bills. Mayor Van Wyck gave hearings yesterday on the Barren Island Nuisance bill, exempting the Peter Cooper Glue Company from the provisions of the bill, which is now in the hands visions of the bill, which is now in the hands of Gov. Rooseveit, and disapproved it. He approved the bill raising police matrons to the relative rank of doormen, and increasing their pay from \$720 to \$1,000 a year. No one appeared in favor of the bill separating the Bureau of Elections from the Police Department, and Police Commissioner Abell, who was present to oppose it, did not speak. The Mayor did not announce what action he would take on the measure.

John F. Zebley Asks to Be Declared Insolvent.

John F. Zebley, investment bond broker, whose office was at 26 Broad street and who resides at 60 West Seventy-fifth street, has filed a petition in pankruptcy. The total liafiled a petition in oankrupter. Incotal lia-bilities are \$717,198, of which there are nomi-nally secured. \$801,328; unsecured. \$181,641; notes which ought to be naid by others, \$181,-477, and accommodation paper. \$44,243. The secured dobts are chiefly secured by \$160,000 bonds of the Consolidated Electric Company of St. John, N. B., and \$127,000 bonds of the City of Austin (Tex.) Sewerage Company, but it is stated that the securities are of no value. He has no assets. Execution for \$29,998 Against B. N. Rhodes

Deputy Sheriff Maguire received an execucoffee broker, of 93 Wall street, for \$29,008 in coffee broker, of 93 Wall street, for \$23,698 in favor of the executors of the estate of Margaret lights for the amount now due on five notes of \$5,000 each made by him on Jan. 3, 1891, pay-able at various dates from four years and eight months to six years and eight months after date, the interest on which was paid up to June 3, 1895. Mr. Rhodes is a partner in the firm of Sprague & Rhodes. When the Sheriff went to his office to make a levy he said that the office furniture belongs to his partner, Mr. Sprague.

Murphy Contradicts an Opposition Expert. Col. Michael C. Murphy, President of the Health Board, issued a statement yesterday intended to show that the State Railroad Com-mission's report on the condition of the Man-hattan Elevated Railway structure was incor-rect. The commission's report was made by J. O. Schultz, an engineer employed by the commission. Col. Murphy takes his report in detail and contradicts it point by point.

How to Prevent Falling Hair, Scalp Humors and Dandruff.

Warm shampoos with CUTICUBA SCAP, followed by light dressings with CUTICUBA, purest of emollient skin cures, will clear the scalp and hair of crusts, scales and dandruff, scothe irritating and itching surfaces, stimulate the hair follicies, supply the roots with energy and nourishment, and thus produce luxuriant bair, with clean, wholesome scalp.

A the state of the

MANIFESTO BY GEN. GOMEZ. HE DECLINES TO DO AS GEN. BROOKE REQUESTED HIM. REQUESTED HIM. IN WOMEN.

Every One Who Has Used Paine's Celery Compound Praises It.



and healthy color. Following the advice of eminent physicians everywhere, they are taking Paine's celery compound.

We are never without Paine's celery compound in our home, 'says Mrs. Robert Osborn, who figures more prominently, perhaps, than any other woman in the secial world of New York city to-day. "We believe it to be the most wonderful nerve invigorator obtainable. I especially recommend it to society women, fatigued by the many demands of the social season just closed, and to tired and nervous professional men and women who have yet

Every nervous person drags down the health of the other members of the family—nervousness is contagious.

This season of the year finds women tired beyond belief.

Their nerves have suffered. They are neither good company for themselves nor for their friends.

Those who are wise are taking the most responsible of all spring remedies, are getting back their nervous vigor, their proper weight and healthy color. Following the advice of eminent physicians everywhere, they are taking Paine's celery compound.

The lost remedies that Paine's celery compound is by far the best spring remedy a hard-working paine's celery compound is by far the best spring remedy a hard-working paine's celery compound as have shaded the properties of the other vacations. I am convinced that Paine's celery compound is by far the best spring remedy a hard-working person can take.

Mrs. Osborn has always been distinguished in society for the beauty of her costumes. No one knows the opinions and habits of women of ample means and opportunities better than she. She says that her friends who always insist on having the best will have nothing to dwith any remedy but Paine's celery compound.

And this is not surprising when one stops to consider the thousands of letters that are constantly being received by the proprietors of this great remedy, and by newspapers and medical journals, as well as from men and women in every walk of life, all teiling one experience; the immediate relief and perfect cure

a Tearful Tale of a Home in

Tex.-Proves to Be a Rabbi's Daughter and Never to Have Left New York-Sent Home, She Buns Away Again. Gussie Eslofskie, a daughter of Rabbi Eslofskie of 132 East Broadway, has never in the ten years of her life been out of New York, but she has an imagination, and on this accounshe has been fed at the expense of the Gerry society for the last ten days while the poli have been trying to find a wealthy merchant of Austin, Tex., who had lost his only child. Just two weeks ago a policeman of the Adams street station in Brooklyn was ap-

Adams who weeks ago a policeman of the Adams street station in Brooklyn was approached on Fulton street by a tearful little girl with dark hair and eyes.

"I'm Gussie Milter," said she, "and I've come all the way from Texas to visit my aunt, who lives somewhere in Now York. I came here on a train scross the river. Auntle was to meet me, but I couldn't find her."

"Whereabouts in Texas do you live?" asked the sympathetic policeman.

"In Austin, and my father has a large store, oh, ever so large. He sells dry goods, and there's a big looking glass near the fdoor. My father and mother and I live in a house way up town from the store. We have a big black dog, too, named."—

"Never min! about the dog now," said the policeman, "I'll take care of you."

She was made comfortable for the night, and Magistrate Brenner the next morning committed her to the care of the Gerry society. For ten days she was in the Schermerhora shelter, while the police were finding out things from Austin, Tex. No little girl was missing there, nor was there such a store as that described kept by a Mr. Miller. Confronted with this sevidence, Gussie Mollier at all: I don't even

cridence, Gussie Weeping; tood a different story.

"I'm not Gussie Miller at all; I don't even know her. I'm just Gussie Eslofskie, and we live in East Broadway." she said. "I have two little sisters, and we haven't any black dog." Her parents were found, and Gussie's mother went to the Adams Street Court yesterday and took her away. When near the house Gussie begged permission to run home ahead and surprise her sisters. She darted away, but when Mrs. Eslofskie got to the house there was no Gussie there; up to last accounts there isn't yet.

When she was just able to walk she used to run away and ride down to Coney Island, the mother told a Six reporter has night. Once she took twelve girls with her. She isn't whipped, and I don't understandit."

The Weather.

Fair weather prevailed over all the country yester day, except for showers in the Ohio and Tennessee valleys, due to an area of low pressure central over Minnesots, with a trough of depression extending down into the Central States. The pressure was high Northwest. It was warmer in all districts except the North

colder, with frosts in Montana and Wyoming. In this city the day was fair and warmer; average humidity 53 per cent.; wind westerly, average velocity 12 miles an hour; barometer, corrected to ead to sea level, at 8 A. M. 29.94, 3 P. M. 29.96. The temperature as recorded by the official ther nometer and also by THE SUN's thermometer at the

street level is shown in the annexed table -Official Sun's -Official 1899, 1898, 1899 WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR SATURDAY,
For eastern New York, showers, Sunday fair and

poler: fresh to brisk southerly winds, For the District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, showers; possibly thunderstorms;

Sunday fair: fresh south winds. For eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, showers and possibly thunderstorms; Sunday fair, with poler in north portions; fresh to brisk south winds. For New England, increasing cloudiness, with showers in the afternoon or night; winds becomin brisk souther; y Sunday cooler, with probably show

For western Pennsylvania, showers and cooler, winds shifting to brisk westerly; Sunday fair. For western New York, showers; Utlak southerly to westerly winds; Sunday fair.

LITTLE RUNAWAY WHO LIES

SHE HAS REPT THE BROOKLYN POLICE GUESSING FOR TEN DAYS.

\$10,000.00

REWARD If you can set this paper on fire after being

DIPPED IN "Fireproofine"

"USE IT IN THE WASH." Makes everything absolutely

and DRIED.

non-inflammable. STAINLESS, ODORLESS, CHEAP.

FABRIC FIREPROOFINE CO., 26 East 23d Street, OPPOSITE MADISON SQUARE.

No more lace curtain fires."

TABLETS FIFTY TABLETS IN A BOX. AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES

Allen's Poot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swellen, smarting, nervous feet, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and buntons. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Fase makes tight or new shoes feel east. It is a certain cure for sweating, callons and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sidd by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for Ne. to stamps. Trial jackages FIEE. Address All.EN S. Ol. MSTED, Le Roy, N. Y.

TWENTY PEID AT HONDO.

Tornado's Casualties Due to Enormous Hallstones That Accompanied It.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., May 12.-The latest inthe tornado on Wednesday evening, places the dead at twenty and the wounded at 100. All the ruins have not been explored, and many now reported missing may be dead.

Among the injured are R. M. McKinney, su-perintendent of the coal mines, and his son. Fred McKinney. Stephen Hackett, oven boss, is perhaps mortally hard.
It now develops that the large number of dead and imprecise due to the heavy haidail which accommanied the storm. Stones as large as oranges are reported to have fulled, producing instant death or severe injuries.

The Mexican military authorities have taken charge of the relief work.

Atlantic City's Leading Hotels

THE ST. CHARLES. THE GARDEN.

THE DENNIS.

Delightfully Situated. Delicious Cuisine. Thoroughly Metropolitan in All Respects.